Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVIII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864. NUMBER 47.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

THE REBELS REPULSED NEAR PETERSBURG.

THE FIFTH CORPS OCCUPY THE WELDON ROAD AND ARE DESTROYING IT.

Attack Upon General Birney North of the James.

THE REBELS HANDSOMELY REPULSED.

Lee's Virginia Forces Estimated at 70,000.

THE GUERILLA WAR IN MISSOURI.

DETAILS OF THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA.

From Washington--Interesting, Military and Financial Matters.

55,000 Rebels Reported in the Shenandoah Valley.

MATSVILLE, KANSAS, REPORTED SACKED.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20--8 p. m.

Major General DIX:

The operations of Gen. Grant's forces are detailed in the following official dispatches received to-day by this Department:

CITY POINT, Aug. 18--8 p. m.--Gen. Warren moved with his corps this morning to and crossed the Weldon Road about one mile south of the head works. He met nothing but the enemy's pickets. He advanced from this towards Petersburg. Meeting the enemy, he had considerable fighting during the day, suffering some loss and inflicting a loss on the enemy. I have no dispatches showing the extent of damages.

CITY POINT, Aug. 19,--7:20 p. m.--Our troops are firmly fixed across the Weldon road. There has been little or no fighting to-day, either south of Petersburg or north of the James river. Warren represents that the enemy's dead in considerable numbers were found in his front unburied.

General Birney telegraphs General Butler as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 10TH ARMY CORPS, Aug. 19.--The enemy attacked my line in heavy force last night, and were repulsed with great loss. In front of our colored regiments eighty-two dead bodies of the enemy are counted. The colored troops behaved handsomely, and are in fine spirits. The assault was in column, a division strong, and we could and would have carried the works if they had not been so well defended. The enemy's loss was at least one thousand.

(Signed) D. B. BIRNEY, Maj. Gen.

We have a great deal of rain this week and a very grateful change in the temperature.

CITY POINT, Friday, Aug. 19--9 P. M.

The enemy came out this evening on Warren's right, driving in the pickets connecting between him and the left of our old line on the Jerusalem Plank Road, and of forcing them back.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
August 18--Evening.

This morning at 2 o'clock, the 5th Corps started on an expedition to cut the Weldon Railroad at Reim's Station, taking four days' rations. This corps was withdrawn from the left front some days ago and has been on the reserve since. They reached the railroad about 7 o'clock, and the 1st division being in the advance, had a skirmish with a force of the enemy stationed there to protect the road. They fell back rapidly, however, and the loss on either side was slight. After placing the troops in line to meet any attack which might be made, the work of tearing up the track was commenced and prosecuted with vigor for several hours, but about noon they were interrupted at their labor by the appearance of the enemy, who were advancing along the railroad from Petersburg in line of battle. They proved to be Hill's corps, which has been lying in reserve for the past few days, and advanced at double quick, as soon as they became aware of our intention. The 2d division, Gen. Ayers commanding, held the advance on the railroad, the 3d and 4th divisions supporting on the right, while the 1st division was placed to cover the left and prevent any surprise in that direction. The attack on the 2d division was very determined, but our men met it gallantly, driving the rebels back in handsome style, with heavy loss. After repeated attempts to force our lines, the rebels finally; after two hours' hard fighting, gave up the idea and fell back some distance, keeping up a fire all the afternoon from their batteries and skirmishers.

The 16th New York Heavy Artillery particularly distinguished itself in this engagement. Its commander was severely wounded.

The movement was a complete surprise to the enemy, the rebel pickets stationed in the vicinity being so astonished that they had hardly time to escape. Some few prisoners were taken, several of whom were wounded.

The track is torn up for over a mile. Our troops still hold the position at dark to-night, and to-morrow they will completely destroy the ties and rails of the railroad, unless the rebels shall visit the neighborhood in too strong force.

The loss on our side was about 200, among whom was Lieut. Col. Pierson, of the 39th Massachusetts.

NEW YORK, August 20.--The *Post* has the following special:

WASHINGTON, August 20--There is no news of importance from Grant. The new movement on the northern side of the James River is progressing favorably, and gratifying results are confidently anticipated.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.--The New York *Tribune's* correspondence dated the 18th, from Grant's army, says: The indications are that there is to be an immediate action on a grand scale somewhere along our strategic line. The marshaling and countermarching of divisions and army corps are such that it is impossible for anybody but Grant to tell where.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Guerilla Operations--The Iowa Border Threatened--Marysville, Kansas, Reported Sacked by Indians.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. LOUIS, Aug 20.

A guerilla gang has commenced depredations in Scotland county near the Iowa line, under the lead of a brother of the notorious J. Porter.

It has transpired that Edwin Price, son of Sterling, reported to Rosecrans that Holtzclaw and other guerilla leaders exhibited to him their commissions signed by Gen. Price empowering them to carry on the war in Missouri. There is reliable evidence in the hands of Gen. Rosecrans that Price disbanded six regiments with orders to return to the State and make as much trouble as possible.

Several more guerillas, tried by court-martial have been sentenced to be hanged. Their names are Stephen C. Smith, Wm. Moore, Joseph Johnson, Chas. Brownlie and Jessie Cosker, all residents of Missouri, and severally sentenced to be hanged on the 9th of September. Rosecrans is the first department commander who has executed guerillas thus.

GEN. FISK reports the Union men of North Missouri anxious for the extermination of the rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.--Capt. Wm. J. Livingston, C. S. A., convicted by a military commission of being a rebel spy, was hung in the jail yard here saturday.

Lieut. Col. West, 155th Illinois, has been dismissed from the service by Gen. Rosecrans for gross neglect of duty.

The militia of Carroll and Bray counties had a fight with Bill Anderson's bushwhackers on Sunday morning, killing five of them. Five militia men were killed.

About 200 guerillas crossed the Missouri River, going south, on Monday.

The St. Joseph *Herald* of yesterday says that news has reached there of the sacking of Marysville, Kansas, by Indians, but no particulars are given.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.--The St. Joseph, Mo., papers say that Marysville, Kansas, nine miles west of St. Joseph, was completely sacked on Saturday and Sunday last. This statement is quite doubtful. The route from Fort Kearney to Omaha was not molested, and the overland mail is forwarded as formerly.

Gen. Fisk has levied an assessment of $50,000 on the secessionists of Shelby county, and $15,000 on those in Monroe county, to repair damages to the railroad.

FROM ST. PAUL.

The Indian War--A Proposition for Peace.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

ST. PAUL, MINN., Friday, Aug. 19.

Dispatches just received by Gen. Sibley, from Fort Abercrombie, dated August 15, state that a scout of that post has just returned from Fort Wadsworth, the new Fort near James River in Decatah Territory, and reports that a messenger had arrived there from the hostile camp, with a proposition from Mahpiyahdutah, bringing a proposition from several bands of Indians to make a treaty of peace. They say they are hunted down by the Crows and Blackfeet, who will not let them come near their hunting grounds. These Indians are now encamped; to the number of 500 on the Canteen Le Prairie.

There are still wild rumors from the late Indian raid, but the Government scouts, report positively that there are no Indians within our line of outposts.

UNION CONVENTION AT PERU, IND.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

PERU, Ind., Aug. 20, 1864.

At the Union Convention held here today Jonas Hooper was nominated for the State Legislature, O. P. Webb for County Treasurer, and Wesley Wallack for Sheriff. Schuyler Colfax made a lengthy and able speech before a large audience. He reviewed the peace resolutions passed by the Valparaiso Convention, and defended the Administration with ability. He also denied the published report that he had declined a joint discussion with Turpie. He is always ready for such debates, and will always accept but never give a challenge.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Progress of the Siege of Atlanta.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.--The rebel paper contains the following:

ATLANTA, Aug. 18.--At a late hour yesterday evening the enemy attempted to drive in our pickets on the centre. After a sharp skirmish they were repulsed. There was desultory firing during the afternoon and night, and to-day not a few of the shells thrown into the city had scriptural quotations in Hebrew pasted on them.

The 20th corps, which recently dashed into Decatur six evening, and moved in the direction of Cobb's Mill. A small force of infantry reported at Decatur this morning. No indicate another movement on our right.

Lively skirmishing is going on on our centre this evening.

FROM SHERIDAN.

The Rebel Army Reported 55,000 Strong.

BALTIMORE, August 20.--We have nothing definite reported from Petersburg to-night. The rebels are understood to have occupied Martinsburg in small force. It is not proper to speak definitely of our position, but we can say that we are in the valley, Sheridan will prove more than a match for rebel strategy in that quarter.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.--The *World's* Charleston, Virginia, special, 18th says: "Most of our army passed through Winchester on Wednesday and encamped on the 13th beyond Smithfield and Charlestown. The enemy's force is estimated at 42,000 infantry and 15,000 cavalry."

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.--The New York *Tribune* has the following:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.--I have just arrived from Harper's Ferry. There were reports last night, but nothing confirmatory has been received. It is stated that the rebels are engaged in destroying the railroad, near Winchester.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says: "The reported movement of Sheridan in the valley is not generally believed. The manœuvre for an advantageous position, commanding all the avenues of approach to the Potomac. A reconnoissance, now being made, will immediately develop the position and strength of the rebels, and enable Sheridan to move against them with entire confidence."

WASHINGTON, August 20.--Reports from the Shenandoah Valley intimate that Sheridan is watching the movements of the rebel forces. He was prepared to meet them at any point.

NEW YORK, August 20.--The *Herald's* Harper's Ferry correspondence, dated the 19th, says, the rebels are

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

"THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE"

Now Eight Cylinder Printing Press.

1847 AND 1864.

A RETROSPECTIVE SURVEY

THE TRIBUNE OF TO-DAY.

The development and progress of a city, in its monetary, mercantile, commercial, manufacturing, educational, moral and religious features, is pretty certainly and accurately measured by the character of its local journalism. The advancement and improvement of a town and its newspapers are fully sure to be in parallel lines, and neither will push outstrip or lag behind the other. This is the standard by which outsiders generally determine the character of a town. They are pretty sure to be an index and a reflex of each other.

What idle city was when the issue of the first number of the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE challenged the consideration and patronage of its citizens, the unflagging and deserving success of seventeen years has scarcely driven from their recollection. In people it scarcely numbered sixteen thousand, while in material development it showed nothing like a sympathetic force. To-day the footings of its vital strength would yield at least 175,000, while its monetary and commercial weight showed a power and a force of equal force; and we might and that its present educational, moral and religious advance falls not behind its monetary and commercial struggle. Seventeen years ago a comparative small, in the woods town, with no distinctive feature to mark it above its fellows; to-day it stands acknowledged pre-eminent as the great grain, pork, beef and lumber market of the world, and we might add, also, railroad centre. The successive and rapid steps by which it has reached this pre-eminence, is but a history of the rise and progress of the Chicago DAILY TRIBUNE. On the 10th of July, 1847, with less than four hundred subscribers, it now numbers hundreds where at that time it counted units, and with a relative material progress in every other respect equal.

The association to be established, which inaugurated a library this morning, of one of R. M. How's latest improved eight cylinder printing machines seems an appropriate period for a retrospective glance at the history of the Chicago TRIBUNE. And in doing so, it would be a false modesty on our part, which we are not willing to assume, to attempt to conceal the pride and satisfaction we feel in the prosperity of which this improvement is hopeful and visible token. Blowing one's own horn is an amiable weakness, unless it happens to disturb the equanimity and sweet repose of one's neighbors, and in our case we are quite sure none can be disturbed or offended, for at least one of them number has practiced the same weakness within a brief period.

The CHICAGO DAILY TRIBUNE—by that name—commenced existence, in the third story of a building on the corner of Lake and Lasalle streets—a single room answering the triple purpose of counting-room, editorial room, and printing office,—on Tuesday, June 10, 1847. The proprietors were JAMES KELLY, now a successful leather dealer at 245 Lake street; JOHN E. WHEELER, now proprietor of the *Dial* at Kewanee, Henry county; and JO K. C FORNEY, at present Washington correspondent of the Chicago TRIBUNE, the latter giving his attendance more particularly to the announcements, which, in large type, filled about one-quarter of a column of each issue. The dimensions of the TRIBUNE were 22 by 36 inches, set in brevier type, advertisements in minion.

TO MR. KELLY belongs the credit of originating, or at least suggesting the publication. He was at the time of the *Gem of the Prairie*, a weekly literary journal, which he had a short time antecedent purchased of Mr. THOMAS A. STEWART—afterwards and for several years, holding a proprietary and editorial interest in the TRIBUNE. His idea was to start a daily, from which he could make up the weekly *Gem*, regarding the former as in a measure secondary to the latter in point of importance and as a financial measure. There was much consultation and discussion upon the feasibility of the project; probable receipts and expenses were closely estimated; the size of the city, (then comparatively a village,) and the fact that there were then two sickly dailies, struggling to sustain their breath, were urged as their influence against the project. Still another, and the heaviest drawback was the fact that the parties possessed little or no capital. But amid all the discouragements the projectors determined to go ahead—influenced to a certain degree by the idea that they might gain something, while it was certain they could not lose much being fixed, the next matter in course was a name for the new diurnal. Many were suggested. Mr. FORNEY proposed the name of TRIBUNE, and it was at once accepted by the other partners. Mr. WHEELER, like many other of our Western editors and newspaper men, was a graduate from the office of the Hon. HORACE GREELEY of New York, that fact influenced him in favor of that name.

As we have already stated, the first edition of the DAILY TRIBUNE ever issued numbered four hundred copies. It was "worked off" on a Washington hand press, one of the proprietors being the pressman. In politics it was Independent, with strong Free-Soil symbolic.

The editor's salutatory says: "Our views, in all probability, will sometimes be coincident with the conservatives; sometimes we may be found in the ranks of the radicals; but shall at all times be faithful to humanity—to the whole of humanity—without regard to race, sectional divisions, party lines, or parallels of latitude or longitude." The motto under the editorial was:

"Men of thought! be up and stirring.
Now the day and hour are flowing.
Clear the way,
Men of action! aid and cheer them
As they work."

The start was made not without many misgivings, and the discouragements seem to increase as time progressed. Mr. KELLY was almost immediately incapacitated for labor or business, by a serious affection of the eyes, and the entire labor devolved to with-draw from the concern on the 24th of July, just fourteen days after he had commenced an enterprise in which he felt a deep interest. THOMAS A. STEWART, who a few weeks before had sold to Mr. KELLY the *Gem of the Prairie*, succeeded that gentleman, and he remained in that connection for about seven years.

On the 27th of September following, Mr. WARNER severed his connection, Messrs. WHEELER and STEWART remaining proprietors, the former gentleman being recognized as editor. At this point a crisis in the history of the TRIBUNE was reached; Mr. FORNEY, was quite sure it could not be sustained; hence his withdrawal. Messrs. WHEELER and STEWART had their doubts; but finally concluded to continue it for a few weeks longer, under the influence of a Micawber-like hope that "something would turn up" to "clear the way." It was in fact of remittance, that while the proprietors were greatly embarrassed by the want of means to meet their daily expenses, the public, and even the more particular friends of the proprietors, labored under the delusive impression that they were coining money.

RAILROADS—

The day the TRIBUNE was started, there was not a mile of rail-say within the radius of one hundred miles of Chicago. The nearest track was at Kalamazoo, then the western terminus of the Michigan Central, whence Chicago was reached by stage and steamers connecting with that road. At the time that corporation had hardly seriously discussed the feasibility of continuing their road to Lafayette. New Buffalo was surely regarded as the western terminus; the idea then controlling the judgment of railroad men, and money offering, that it would be the height of absurdity, and were to end in financial ruin, for Chicago to attempt to compete with steamboats on a route where the latter could find navigable streams for their operations. At that time the corporation of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad possessed a charter, and it was doing its utmost in many ways to procure subscriptions to the capital stock. Mr. WILLIAM B. OGDEN, as we believe, was then President of the corporation, and his labors in endeavoring to achieve success were herculean. They were directed by personal interviews to the people, and appeals through the press. It is but justice, the TRIBUNE now made the channel for the dissemination of facts, several which are filed in the TRIBUNE office, and which to this day is strongly impressed upon our memory, and illustrating the unselfishness of time. It was on the 6th of August, 1847. The books for subscriptions to the capital stock of the G. & C. U. R. R. were to be opened on the 10th inst., at various points on the line of the contemplated road. Mr. OGDEN came into the TRIBUNE office, in company with several friends, for the purpose of making an appeal through its columns to the people interested to come forward and aid the work. He sat down to the editor's pine table and commenced his work. After writing two or three pages, he arose and read them to his friends, and quite a large crowd who had gathered in the office. At the completion of the reading, the manuscript was passed to the compositors to be put in type. Mr. OGDEN then sat down, and produced three more pages, with which he went through the same process, and thus he continued to do until the article, about one column and a half in length, was completed. We cannot resist the temptation to give a few of the more prominent points which Mr. OGDEN enforced in this article:

"One or two shillings or more per bushel would be added to the price of every bushel of wheat raised by the farmers on the route, and other products would be affected in like proportion. The facilities thus afforded would, as a consequence, double the value of every farm on the route of the road."

"The great increase of wealth and population along the route, so certain to result from the construction of the road, adding so greatly to the social advantages of the people and country through which and near which it would pass, and the increased comfort and relief from fatigue, exposure and expense by being able to travel in a comfortable covered car, from the FOX, Rock or Mississippi Rivers to Chicago, in two to four or six hours, in all weathers, instead of occupying several days through deep mud, as a now often necessary, are considerations not to be forgotten by the public in determining upon in their conclusions as to the amount to be subscribed for."

The more active participators in the efforts to put through the road were WILLIAM B. OGDEN, WALTER L. NEWBERRY, J. YOUNG SCAMMON, CHARLES H. WALKER, THOMAS DYER, JOHN B. TURNER, for this city; THOMAS DURHAM HOOD, (now Judge DRUMMOND, of this city,) of Galena; THOMAS J. TURNER, of Freeport, &c. The estimated cost of the road was $9,648,000, or $14,553 per mile, single track with bridges for a double track. The income of the road, for the first year, was estimated as follows:

TONNAGE FROM THE WEST.

10,000 tons lead and copper	$35,000
Wheat, flour &c., 2,000,000 bu.	100,000
Corn, oats, barley, potatoes, &c.	10,000
Pork and beef, 2,000 tons	8,000
Cheese, lard, butter, &c	3,000
Wool, hides, &c	2,000
Manufactures, &c	4,000
Wood, coal, &c	1,000
Other articles	2,000
	155,000

TONNAGE FROM THE EAST.

6,000,000 feet lumber	$15,000
Shingles, &c	2,000
Merchandize, &c	20,000
Salt, lime, &c	1,000
	$47,000
Passengers	20,000
Mails, &c	20,000
Total income	$70,000

This was the first introduction of the railroad system into Chicago. How it has spread, and what it has done for Chicago, is known to all.

On the 21st of August, eleven days after, the TRIBUNE published a congratulatory article, also, if we recollect aright, written by Mr. OGDEN, stating that the corporation had met with a success beyond their anticipations, in the amount of subscriptions which had been received to the capital stock.

COMPLIMENT.

On the 25th of August, a beautiful top-sail schooner of 180 tons, was launched from the shipyard of Captain ALLEN, and she was christened "TRIBUNE." She was owned by G. F. FOSTER, J. N. DAVIDSON, G. M. HIGGINSON and Capt. REED, her commander. This was indeed a highly complimentary tribute to the character of the TRIBUNE.

MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE.

On the 6th of September, the subject of a Merchants' Exchange or Board of Trade was first discussed in the TRIBUNE, the writer holding that the business of the city would justify the formation of such an organization or institution.

AN INCIDENT

At the period of which we are writing, one, and a prominent one, of intelligence from the outside world, was St. Louis. The most attractive field of news was Mexico, as the war with that distracted and unhappy country was then in full blast. The latest intelligence from that field of operations almost invariably came up the Mississippi to St. Louis, and thence up the Illinois river to Lasalle, and thence to Chicago by stage, the Illinois and Michigan Canal not having yet been completed. As bearing a significant relation to the foregoing, an incident which we related to us by an old citizen, which will certainly be regarded by all who know the parties as characteristic if not true. It transpired about the time of the first appearance of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE. ALFRED DUTCH and JOHN WENTWORTH, published rival daily papers—the *Chicago Democrat* and the *Commercial Advertiser*. Those rival editors displayed what was regarded then, as remarkable spirit and activity in their humble way in obtaining the latest intelligence from the war, which was always immediately given to the readers in *extras*. A gentleman who came up from St Louis one day, by river and stage, brought with him a paper from that city, containing the most important news from the seat of war. This gentleman was the friend of Mr. DUTCH, and determined to make him the exclusive recipient of the news. His house, however, was not in the direction of Mr. DUTCH's office, and he handed the St. Louis paper to a friend, who was to pass that way, to give into Mr. DUTCH's hand. The friend, by personal acquaintance with the rival editors At the hotel he met Mr. WENTWORTH and the latter suspecting he was a passenger from St. Louis, asked if such was not the fact, and if he had a late St. Louis paper. The gentleman responded that he was from that city, and had a late paper; and then asked him if he was for Polk or Clay. The Colonel, (which office, we forgot to say, he then held,) replied that he was that same man. The valuable newspaper was handed him, and an extra *Democrat* soon made its appearance, which sold like hot cakes.

GEM OF THE PRAIRIE.

From the commencement of the DAILY TRIBUNE, the *Gem of the Prairie* was made up from it, and was republished as the weekly issue. It was also printed in Folio form, same as the DAILY TRIBUNE, but on the 11th of December, it "made up" in quarto shape, and so continued until the WEEKLY TRIBUNE took its place, of which more hereafter.

BIG PURCHASE OF WHEAT.

The DAILY TRIBUNE, of Friday morning, September 24, records the purchase of *five thousand and three* bushels of wheat by a "well-known" firm, and shows the receipts of wheat, winter and spring, on the Wednesday previous by the house of RAYMOND, GIBBS & Co., and characterizes it as the largest purchase ever made by a single house in one day in Chicago. The price ranged from 60 to 78 cents. Most of it was shipped the same day for the East.

HORSE RACING.

On the 8th of October, an advertisement was sent to the TRIBUNE, with the money to pay for it inclosed, giving notice of a horse race to take place, on a wager. The editor acknowledges the receipt of the money, and advertisement, but returns them to the sender, saying that "horse racing on the whole, is a bad business—that it neither gives at and accomplishes any good end, while the evils which attend it are great and manifest."

PROGRESS.

January 1, 1848, the editors of the TRIBUNE congratulated their friends that although the TRIBUNE, a little over six months previous, had been commenced mainly with a capital of Industry and Hope—"with occasional misgivings as to the result, and an abiding sense of the disproportion between our own capacities and the immense and never-ending work before us, and although the bills had but just begun, we have achieved such a measure of success as to keep us in working condition."

FIRST TELEGRAPH.

The first magnetic telegraph line established in Chicago was the Erie and Michigan. It commenced working between Chicago and Milwaukee on the 17th of January, 1848. The following is the first dispatch sent over the line. It came from Milwaukee:

"MR. CRANER sends his cordial greeting to his brethren of the press of Chicago, and hopes that as Milwaukee and Chicago are united in the same chain, the press may never forget that the cities of the Northwest are one in destiny, and should be one in feeling."

On the same day, the following dispatches passed between the two cities:

"Milwaukee, with her 14,000 inhabitants, sends greeting to her fair sister of Chicago, with her 17,000, and requests her to clear the track to admit the express."

To this Chicago immediately replied:

"Chicago, with her 17,000 inhabitants, will soon have her railroad track cast to the Atlantic, and wat to the Mississippi, also, so that the 14,000 citizens of their sister city can have every possible facility for passing to and fro."

On the 4th of February, the above line was extended to Michigan City. On that occasion the following dispatches passed between Milwaukee and the former place:

"The old Milwaukeeans send their compliments and hope Michigan City and Milwaukee may hereafter be as close together as lightning and steam can make them."

"Michigan City to Milwaukee—May her 'thousands of brick' enable her to distance all competition with her sister cities of the Lakes."

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

The first telegraphic dispatch to the TRIBUNE, from the East, came on the 23d of March, 1848, and contained the announcement of the Revolution in France, by which Louis Philip was dethroned.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCES.

On the 14th day of August, 1848, the TRIBUNE hoisted the names of Martin Van Buren and Charles Francis Adams as candidates for President and Vice President, in opposition to Gen. Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore as the Whig candidates, and Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler, the Democratic candidates. The Van Buren ticket stood upon th platform of "Free Soil, Free Speech, Free Labor, and Free Men."

NEW PARTNERSHIP.

August 22, 1848, John L. Scripps, one of the present proprietors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE, purchased a third interest in the concern, and the firm was changed to Wheeler, Stewart & Scripps.

TELEGRAPHIC ENTERPRISE.

December, 6th, 1848, the proprietors of the TRIBUNE announce that they have made "such arrangements with the agents of O'Reilly's telegraph line as will enable us to furnish the proceedings of Congress, and other news of importance, to our citizens daily," and the hour of publication of the TRIBUNE, was changed to 11 o'clock a. m.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Up to February 1st, 1849, a weekly edition had been made up from the daily issue under the name of *Gem of the Prairie*. At this period a new weekly called was commenced under the title of WEEKLY TRIBUNE, and has been continued under that title to this day, with an indefinite life before it.

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

On Friday, May 14th, the advertising of the List of Letters was awarded to the DAILY TRIBUNE as having the largest circulation. In fact, there was no competition. When we state that the circulation of the TRIBUNE then was less than *one thousand*, some idea may be formed of the circulation of the three other daily papers then published here. The list of letters was published but once a month, and were required by law to have three successive insertions. The month's list of that time numbered about one third the present weekly list, and embraced all the "drop letters."

A DISASTER.

May 12th, 1849, the office of the DAILY TRIBUNE was entirely destroyed by fire. Through the kindness of their brethren of the press of this city, they were enabled to issue a sheet on Thursday, the 14th, "the location of the office being temporarily over the grocery store of J. H. Gray, north-east corner of Clark and Randolph streets. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries, "political incendiaries," the editors thought. There was insurance of $2,100 on the office, which "amply covered the loss." In connection with this disaster, it may not be out of place to state that the bookselling firm of Griggs, Brose & Co. presented the editors of the TRIBUNE with a new copy of Webster's quarto Dictionary to take the place of the one lost. The Dictionary still occupies a place of honor on the table, some what disfigured, but good for many more years' service. We need hardly add that the BROSE named in the above firm is WILLIAM BROSE who now is and has been for the past twelve years "one of us."

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

About we state that the TRIBUNE, after the fire, was removed to the northeast corner of Clark and Randolph streets, as a temporary expedient. On the 4th of June following, it removed to the northwest corner of Lake and Clark streets, where now stands the building occupied by the Second National Bank, and various offices, etc., above.

NEW TYPE.

On the 18th July following its destruction by fire, the TRIBUNE appeared in entirely new type, obtained through ROBERT FARGUS, from New York, and presented a very tasteful appearance, especially when compared with the very shabby habiliments in which it paid its dumb visits to its patrons from the time of its disaster up to this time. The editors then began to see their way more clearly, and considered themselves in the pathway which led to the broadway of success.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Then, as now the TRIBUNE took the lead in advocating, inaugurating, fostering and pushing forward all new enterprises looking to the advancement and prosperity of the Great Northwest. During the months of September and October, articles in favor of the great Pacific Railroad were published in its columns. During the time named a convention in favor of the measure was called and held at St. Louis. Meetings were held in this city in favor of the measure, at which our leading citizens took an active part. Rev. Mr. Adam wrote a pamphlet in favor of the measure, which was esteemed very strong, and copies of it were circulated by subscription raised from citizens.

ANOTHER REMOVAL.

May, 1850, the TRIBUNE office was again removed to 173 Lake street Masonic Building, 2d floor, the old quarters becoming too circumscribed for its uses.

ENLARGED.

June 1, 1850, the DAILY TRIBUNE was enlarged by the addition of another column to each page, and the lengthening of the columns to the same corpse. This dimensions after the enlargement were 26 by 40. The editors in announcing the enlargement say: "This change we have been compelled to adopt to accommodate the rapid increase of our advertising patronage, and to enable us to give more space to news, commercial matters, and the various subjects of general concern. It seems to pay, as we say, that for pecuniary reasons alone, the TRIBUNE has, so far, fallen much short of what we regard as the ideal of a newspaper in this age of unexampled progress. Meantime we shall, as heretofore, labor faithfully to that end."

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

About the 20th of June, 1850, the TRIBUNE commenced publishing a list of hotel arrivals. The names of several of the principal hotels at that time will sound strangely to a large majority of our citizens. First in importance, forming an opinion from the number of its guests, was the City Hotel, then as now, a popular resort. Next follows the New York House, Mansion House, American Temperance House, Baltic House, Merchants Exchange Hotel, &c. The modern Sherman, the Tremont, Briggs, Richmond, and Adams were then merely chaotic stone, brick and mortar. Even the architect of either had not commenced his labors.

CIRCULATION.

On the 31st of August, 1849, a little over 14 months after it was started, the proprietors placed under its editorial head its aggregate circulation—daily and weekly editions —at 6,568. This figure was obtained by multiplying the daily issue by six, and adding thereto the circulation of the weekly, and on the occasion published a congratulatory article, in which the editors stated that notwithstanding the commencement of the TRIBUNE is of a more recent date than any of its contemporaries with which it was in competition, our circulation now surpasses them all." The editors further say that they are determined to make it in every sense worthy of the city of Chicago and the great Northwest. For a year nothing was said in its columns in regard to the circulation, but on the 31st of July, 1850, the publication was resumed, and continued until Oct. 1851, as follows, daily:

1850—July 21	7,132	1851—June 1	7,541
Aug. 1	7,000	June 15	7,564
Aug. 10	7,170	June 24	7,604
Oct. 26	7,200	July 28	7,729
1851—May 2	7,500	Aug. 1	7,750
May 31	7,575		

What was then considered a rapid increase of the circulation of the TRIBUNE of course excited the envy and jealousy of its contemporaries. John Wentworth, of the *Daily Democrat*, disputed the truth of the number circulated, and an angry dispute arose between the two papers. Finally Mr. Brose, now of the TRIBUNE, but at that time of the firm of Wright, Brose & Co., proprietors of the *Prairie Herald*, who owned and ran the power press (of the Adams pattern) on which the TRIBUNE was printed, certified, in an affidavit, to the truth of the claim.

DEATH OF GEN. TAYLOR.

About the middle of July, in 1850, the death of President Taylor occurred. A meeting was called in this city, to express the sympathy and condolence of the people for the nation's loss. At that meeting a resolution was passed, requesting ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who was then at Chicago in attendance upon the Supreme Court, to deliver an eulogy upon the deceased patriot and statesman. The request was complied with, and the eulogy was delivered by Mr. Lincoln in the presence of a large and deeply interested audience. The TRIBUNE commended the eulogy in high terms. This event has nothing to do with the history of the TRIBUNE; but it is a remembrance which will interest our readers at this day.

FIRST ANNUAL REVIEW.

The first annual Review of the Trade and Commerce of Chicago appeared in the DAILY TRIBUNE of December 27, 1850. The three great sources and avenues of the commerce of Chicago at that time, were the lake, the Illinois and Michigan canal, and the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad to the interior business being Eight. During that year the receipts and shipments of grain footed up as follows:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Wheat, bu	1,337,000	978,000
Corn	521,344	340,000
Barley	24,000	21,000
Oats	69,000	10,000
Flour, bbls	78,000	120,000

From this date nothing of historic interest occurred in the condition, character or standing of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, until the 1st day of July, 1858, when it was consolidated with the Chicago TRIBUNE. The history of the consolidation we shall now proceed to give, briefly, bringing it up to the hour of the present issue.

THE CONSOLIDATION.

CHICAGO PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

At the date mentioned in the preceding sentence, there were published in this city four daily papers, which, although at the time of starting, were controlled by varied political sentiments, though the ebootle and purifying influences of the times, had, in that respect, become almost entirely identical. Time, personal differences, engendered by competition, in a business point of view, had kept up an apparent antagonism, which frequently found expression in bitter words through the columns of each journal.

The financial and commercial disasters which opened their blighting influence upon the business world, in the autumn of 1857, was not without their subduing influences upon the proud-lipped and stiff necked journalists, who, in the more prosperous days, each considered himself abundantly able to paddle his own canoe. Two of the more supple and influential knew, started originally with little or no capital, had improved their condition but slightly up to this hour, save in the fact of having accumulated extensive establishments, which had been paid for in part, and in part not. Those accumulations at the time they were made seemed necessary to keep pace with the great progress which had raised Chicago, but now they were a draw-back upon them, as it required the best efforts of judicious care, in the troublous times which then were upon us, to carry them through to a successful result. As we have before intimated, approaching the first of July, a truce was sounded between the proprietors of the CHICAGO TRIBUNE and the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, which resulted in the consolidation on the day named. The parties to the consolidation, and who became proprietors of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, were CHARLES H. RAY, JOSEPH MEDILL and ALFRED COWLES, on the part of the TRIBUNE, and JOHN L. SCRIPPS, WILLIAM BROSE and BARTON W. STONE on the part of the PRESS, and the combined firm took the style of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE COMPANY. The TRIBUNE was removed to 45 Clark street, the building occupied by the PRESS. The reasons, as set forth in the TRIBUNE for the consolidation, were given at some length, from which we cull a few extracts:

"There are too many Republican papers in Chicago. Four large dailies in the English language, and one in the German, have literally glutted the newspaper market. It is not unjust to our city contemporaries to say that among these, the TRIBUNE and the PRESS have held no second rank. In point of circulation they are about equal To a certain extent they have been rivals and though both have liberally sustained their respective proprietors, by three years trial, have become convinced that neither can outside the other; and that so long as they both live, neither can take that rank in the world of journalism which the importance of our city and the North-west, and its own merits, will justify the new paper—the PRESS and TRIBUNE—is assuming. To put an end to the expensive rivalry which has heretofore been kept up; to lay the foundations deep and strong of a public journal, which will become one of the established institutions of Chicago; to enable us to combat more powerfully, and, we trust, more successfully, public abuses; to give us a wider influence in public affairs, in behalf of sound morality and a just Government, *we* have become parties to the arrangement announced above. We trust our readers will be satisfied with the change."

And in the first consolidated issue, on the day following, the editors say: "It is scarcely necessary to say anything to the former readers of the PRESS or the TRIBUNE, as to the political course of the consolidated paper. The steady, persons and consistent support which these journals have given to the great cardinal doctrines of the Republican party, is a sufficient earnest for the future."

The PRESS AND TRIBUNE was enlarged over the size of the previous issues by the addition of one column to each page, and by consolidating and lengthening the columns. The consolidation embraced the idea of a morning and evening edition, and both were for a time issued, but the impossibility of obtaining telegraphic dispatches for our evening edition, owing to the monopoly which a rival establishment exercised over them, and which it refused to yield, the enterprise was finally relinquished, although it was a very decided success from the start.

AN ASSIGNMENT.

An important era in the history of the PRESS AND TRIBUNE occurred on the 30th day of November, 1858. We need not particularize the causes which led to the event which we are about to refer to briefly. We will only say that they are to be found in the financial and commercial disasters, which, commencing in the autumn of 1857, after the exhaustion of over a year, had experienced scarcely a perceptible abatement. At the date mentioned (November 8, 1858) the proprietors found themselves oppressed by unmatured pecuniary obligations, which, although at the time the establishment had never been so prosperous before, they found it impossible to meet. They felt that if time was given them every dollar of their obligations would be paid. They therefore called a meeting of their creditors, exposed to them the exact condition of their liabilities and assets, and proposed to them that if an extension of three years was granted, they would pay dollar for dollar, with ten per cent interest. After consultation, this proposition was most generously acceded to by the creditors, although at that time there was an almost unparalleled scarcity of money, influenced by the panic which then overshadowed the land. Mr. STEARNS at that time disposed of his interest to the other partners and retired. The amount of indebtedness of the establishment was found to be a little upward of $65,000, while the firm possessed visible assets, in the shape of type, presses, accounts, &c., which would considerably overtop their indebtedness, but which, if disposed at public sale, would at that time have been literally sacrificed. Hon. VAN H. HIGGINS was chosen assignee of the assignment. That forty-one months from the date on which the assignment was made, every dollar owed by the PRESS AND TRIBUNE COMPANY, with ten per cent interest, had been paid, and the bill books—receivable and payable—kicked out of the office, never, it is to be hoped, again to have an abiding place in the establishment. Not only this, but during the period named, every article purchased for the use of the establishment, every man's salary, and every other item of running expenses, were promptly paid; and further, during the same period, the office was removed from 45 Clark street to its present location, at an expense of nearly $8,000, and new type for the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, obtained at a still further expense of $8,000. And thus when the Presidential campaign of 1860 had been fairly inaugurated the TRIBUNE COMPANY found themselves freed from every pecuniary obligation, ready to labor in behalf of Honest Abraham Lincoln, for the elevated position which he now holds.

"CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

On the 25th of October, 1860, the PRESS AND TRIBUNE, on the occasion of appearing in a new dress, dropped a portion of its title, and thereafter took the name of CHICAGO TRIBUNE. This design had been entertained from the consolidation, and the double name was only maintained for this time, in order to let patrons thoroughly to understand that the two names simply indicated one journal.

In this connection we consider ourselves bound to vindicate the truth of history. The idea is very general—almost universal—that the first Journal ever bound in the United States—in the Old World either—under the name of TRIBUNE, was our New York namesake—by Horace Greeley. This is a mistake. The honor of originating that name belongs to Chicago. Hon. E. G. RYAN, now of Milwaukee, established a journal under that name in this city about the year 1838. It was not long-lived; but it was the first newspaper ever known under that title. The *New York Tribune* was not started until April 10, 1841.

INCORPORATED.

During the session of the Legislature, in the winter of 1861, the TRIBUNE COMPANY was incorporated by that body, with a capital of $200,000. The then proprietors—John L. Scripps, WM. Brose, Charles H. Ray, Joseph Medill and Alfred Cowles, to which was added William B. Bond, became the stockholders. The company was organized by the election of JOHN L. SCRIPPS as President, and ALFRED COWLES as secretary. With the exception of Dr. Ray, all bear the same relation now. Within a short period, several employees of the establishment have become small stockholders in the company, by purchase. The officers of the company for 1864 are: President—JOHN L. SCRIPPS; Vice-President—WILLIAM BROSE; Secretary and Treasurer—ALFRED COWLES; Editorial Superintendent—JOSEPH MEDILL; Mechanical Superintendent—WILLIAM B. BOND.

A FOUR CYLINDER PRESS.

During the early days of the year 1861, from the rapidly increasing circulation of the TRIBUNE, which had then reached over 20,000 daily—it became painfully apparent that the capacity of the "double cylinder" press, other paper in Chicago, we were but meeting one of the wants of the city and the North-west. [illegible] The result has been before the public. Instant in season and out of season, we have labored for six months with a devotion never exhibited save by those whose hands and minds move in conjunction with the best impulses of the heart. Our hearts have been in our work, therefore our work, though arduous, has seemed light. But notwithstanding we entered upon the enterprise with so much confidence, our success has far transcended our expectations. The DEMOCRATIC PRESS now stands side by side with the most prosperous papers of the city. Its subscription and advertising lists have nothing to fear from a close comparison with those of its most flourishing cotemporary."

SECOND VOLUME.

September 16, 1854, the DEMOCRATIC PRESS entered upon the second year of its existence. The editors say: "At no time since the establishment of the PRESS has the subscription lists of both our daily and weekly editions increased so rapidly as at present, and at no time has the pressure been so great upon our advertising columns."

POLITICAL.

During the session of Congress, which commenced in December, 1853, the famous Nebraska bill was introduced by Judge Douglas. Until this time the PRESS had not deviated in its allegiance to the Democratic party. But it did not hesitate to come out boldly and unequivocally in opposition to that famous measure, and soon became entirely estranged from its author and all who sustained him, and ever after maintained that position.

PRESS ENLARGED.

March 27, 1854, one and a half years after its commencement, the PRESS was enlarged, for the third time, its new dimensions being 26 by 44 inches—the present size of the DAILY TRIBUNE. In their notice of the enlargement, the proprietors say: "Chicago is growing with a rapidity unparalleled by American cities, and we desire to keep pace with its growth in every respect. Industry, enterprise, the use of money, and such abilities as it has passed God to endow us with, can make our paper a fair exponent of the material and mutual interests of our city, it shall be done." At the same time of the enlargement, a TRI-WEEKLY edition was commenced, in connection with the DAILY. The size was the same as the DAILY, and was afforded at $4 per annum.

PROGRESS OF WESTERN JOURNALISM.

On the 9th of August, 1854, the DEMOCRATIC PRESS published a long article on the "PROGRESS OF WESTERN JOURNALISM." We have space for only a few of the facts embodied in that article. At the date named, there were published in Illinois: Dailies, 20; Weeklies, 156; Semi-weeklies, 6; Semi-monthlies, 1; Monthlies, 4; Bi monthlies, 1—total, 187. The total number published in the Mississippi Valley was estimated at 1,000. The DEMOCRATIC PRESS was established September 16, 1852. It commenced with a list of something over one hundred subscribers to the Daily edition, and about two hundred and fifty to the weekly. At the date indicated above, two years from its commence ment, the DAILY PRESS had a circulation of 2,064; and the Weekly edition 4,080. The local force employed on the paper at that time was: Editorial Staff, 4; Traveling and Local Correspondents, 6; with 40 others, in the various positions of foreman compositors, press-men, carriers, clerks, &c. The gas bills for the year footed up $400.54. The expenses per day were $121.11, per week $726.66, and per annum $37,786.32. The white paper used on the Press cost $32.43 per day, $176.58 per week, and $9,179 per year. These facts we give here, and may introduce when we get further into this history by way of comparison.

NEW FIRM.

On Monday, September, 1854, BARTON M. STONE purchased an interest in the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, and the style of the firm was changed to SCRIPPS, BROSE & STONE. Mr. STONE labors being more particularly connected with the operating or mechanical department of the paper.

NEW DRESS.

The habiliments, of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, along the first of April, 1855, bore somewhat a shabby and rusty appearance Therefore, on the 12th of April it appeared in new and beautiful garments—Minion and Agate—from the Type Foundry of White & Co., New York. The editors, on the occasion, say: "It is well with the Democratic Press. * * * The business of our establishment has more than doubled within the last twelve months. * * * Our books show the business of this establishment for the first three months of the year to be only a fraction short of $40,000, or at the rate of $80,000 per year."

JOURNAL, COMMERCIAL AND MANUFACTURING STATISTICS.

During the early part of the year 1859, the PRESS, as it had done every previous year of its existence, published several extensive articles, embodying the commercial, manufacturing and railroad statistics of Chicago. On the occasion of the presentation of the latter, on the 16th day of February, the proprietors of the PRESS gave a brief review of their own operations, from the commencement of their enterprise. They say: "The PRESS, when first issued, was published on the 16th day of September, 1852. Commencing with comparatively a small outlay of capital, and without a single issue upon our subscription list, the PRESS has steadily gone forward, surmounting every obstacle and our present business is increasing every day * * * We have now in use 11 power presses, combining all the latest improvements, including one of Hoe's Double Cylinder machines. * * * At the present time we have sixty-five men employed in the different departments of the establishment, and our present business is at the rate of about $100 000 per annum.

NEW DRESS AND A NEW PRESS.

Influenced by the somewhat shabby apparel in which the PRESS appeared before its patrons, on the 8th of May, 1857, it appeared in new dress. The type which was obtained from the Chicago Type Foundry, and was in no way inferior in beauty of face, and quality of metal, to any ever purchased from the Atlantic Metropolis. The editors said: "This rapid growth and prosperity of Chicago and the Northwest are both reflected in the success of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS established, and we are determined that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make a proper return for a generous patronage."

VOLUME VI.

On Wednesday, September 16, 1857, the VIth volume of the PRESS, was commenced. On that occasion the editors published an article reporting progress. The footing up of the books showed that the entire business of the office, for the past year, amounted to $111,208.16, an increase over the previous year of $37,109.92" At that time the concern had 10 power presses running. The editorial also contained the following, and very thing else in proportion. The editors say in conclusion: "The results of our labors for the past five years have more than realized our most sanguine expectations."

REDUCED IN SIZE.

The terrible financial disasters which swept over our country during the autumn of 1857, were no less severe upon the daily journals than upon merchants, bankers and every other class of the community. Yielding to a necessity as imperative with the former as the other classes of sufferers, the PRESS, on the 6th day of November, 1857, curtailed its mammoth proportions by lopping off one column from each page, with a corresponding reduction in the length of the columns. This reduction in no manner circumscribed the news columns, but only the advertising, the diminution of which seemed a necessity of the times.

From this date nothing of historic interest occurred in the condition, character or standing of the DEMOCRATIC PRESS, until the 1st day of July, 1858, when it was consolidated with the Chicago TRIBUNE. The history of the consolidation we shall now proceed to give, briefly, bringing it up to the hour of the present issue.

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Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

PEACE PROSPECTS SOUTH.

Interesting Narrative of the Mission of Messrs. Jaquess and Gilmore to Richmond.

Interview and Conversation with Jefferson Davis.

The following narrative is from an article in the September number of the *Atlantic Monthly*, entitled "Our Visit to Richmond," by J. R. Gilmore. Mr. Gilmore accompanied Col. Jaquess, and gives a detailed account of their journey, treatment, and what they saw and heard:

HOW WE WENT TO RICHMOND.

We went there in an ambulance, and we went together—the Colonel and I. That we got in was owing, perhaps, to me: that we got out was due altogether to him; and a man more cool, more brave, more self-reliant and more self-devoted than that quiet western person" it was never my fortune to encounter.

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of July 16, mounted on two raw-boned relics of sheridan's every fold, and armed with a letter to Jeff. Davis, a white cambric handkerchief tied to a short stick, and an honest face—this last the Colonel—we rode up to the rebel lines. A ragged, yellow-faced boy, with a marble in one hand, and another white handkerchief tied to another short stick in the other, came out to meet us.

"Can you tell us, my man, where to find Judge Ould, the Exchange Commissioner?"

"Yas. Him and t'other 'Change fellers over for the plantation beyond. Major Gee's. Ye'll know it by its bein' nary door, no winder. [the mansion he meant.] They're all busted in. Follow the bridle path through the timber, and keep your nag a-flyin', for our boys are thicker 'n huckleberries in them woods, and they mought pop ye if they didn't need ye."

Thanking him, we turned our horses into the "timber," and, galloping rapidly on, soon came in sight of the deserted plantation. Lolling on the grass, in the shade of a window-less mansion, we found the Confederate officials. They rose as we approached, and one of us said to the Judge—

"Colonel Jaquess, middle-aged gentleman, in a sesame hat and a suit of spotless white ticking."

"We are late, but it's your fault. Your letter did not reach us in the river, and we had to turn back and come overland."

"You don't suppose they saw your flag?"

"No. It was hidden by the trees; but a miss you know, is as good as a mile," said the Judge, evidently enjoying the joke.

"We hear Grant was in the boat that followed yours, and was struck while at dinner," remarked Capt. Hatch, the Judge's Adjutant and gentleman, and one of the best looking men in the Confederacy.

"Indeed! Do you believe it?"

"I don't know, of course;" and his looks asked for an answer. We gave none, for all such information is contraband. We might have told him that Grant, Butler and Foster were "thicker 'n huckleberries in them woods," but they mought pop 'ye if they didn't need it

EASTMAN

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY

Chicago Tribune

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864.

THE NEWS.

THE CITY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 21, 1864.

THE CITY.